79

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1809. NUMBER 1251.

THE C[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1809.

The 8 per cent Promissory Notes of this Government of the Loan of 10th June 1808, bearing date from 1st September 1808, to 31st March 1809, inclusive, will be discharged in Cash on application at the General Treasury on the 28th instant, on which date the Interest on the above Bonds will cease.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. EDWARD PARKER BLAKE, Assistant Judge at Combaconum.

ARTILLERY, Captain Lieut. J. J. MACKINTOSH, to be Brigade Major of Artillery, vice GRANT.

Lieut. Fireworker KING to be adjutant of the 1st bat. of Artillery, vice MACKINTOSH.

Lieut. Fireworker G. O'CONNELL to beadjutant ofthe 2d bat. of Artillery vice CULLEN.

Lieut. MURRAY to be Quarter-master of the 1st bat. of Artillery, vice BRIGGS.

Lieut. HOCKLEY, to be Quarter-master ta the 2d bat. of Artillery, vice FRITH.

Capt. NIXON, of the 2d bat. of Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores at Seringapatam.

Mr. Deputy Commissary PENN, to be Commissary of Stores and appointed to St. Thomas's Mount, andto the charge of the Laboratory at that station.

On Thursday arrived the Bengal, Capt. Waters, and the Boyne, Capt. Nicols, from Calcutta, on the homeward bound voyage to England.

Friday being the anniversary of the Coronation of his most gracious Majesty, a royal Salute was fired at 12 o'clock from the garrison of Fort St. George, and at one by the whole of his Majesty's Squadron in the Boads.

On Saturday last arrived H. M.'s Sloop Rattlesnake, giving convoy to the H C. freighted Ships, Providence, Captain Reid; and Warren Hastings, Captain Macfarlane.

Additional Heads of Intelligence.
LONDON,—APRIL 26.

It is now ascertained, that the fleet destroyed in Basque Roads was destined for South America. The conquest is therefore invaluable.

Yesterday a vessel arrived from Holland, which left the Texel on the 22d. The Captain states, that while he was preparing to sail, intelligence arrived that a battle had taken place between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were victorious. It was also reported, that the Austrians had entered Stutgard.

A messenger from the Spanish Junta arrived in the Packet which brought the Mail received on Sunday from Lisbon, and he is reported to have brought intelligence of a very favourable nature. The dispatches, it is said, contain copies of an intercepted correspondence between Marshal NEY and King JOSEPH, in which the former requests immediate reinforcements, and states, that if they do not reach him soon, he will not be able to maintain his position in Galicia, as the whole province is in arms.

The report of a Revolution having taken place at St. Petersburgh, was again very prevalent yesterday.—It was said to have been brought by letters both from Holland and Heligoland.

Letters from Holland report, that the Danes have opened their ports to British and all [illegible] generally.—This, however, is mentioned [illegible]ly as a rumour.

We have great pleasure in announcing the [ar]rival at Bombay of the American ship Galloway, Capt. Pray, from New York the 23d of May. The intelligence with which we have been furnished by this opportunity is of the most important and satisfactory nature. Our readers have already seen the non-intercourse act, which received the sanction of Mr. Jefferson on the 1st of March last, prohibiting the citizens of the United States from communication with either of the belligerent powers, Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, but removing the restrictions with respect to all other neutral states. On the receipt, in England, of this modification of the embargo laws, government immediately despatched a messenger to America, with instructions to our minister, Mr. Erskine, to make certain propositions to the United States, on the subject of the renewal of the former good understanding between that government and the English nation.

The tenor of these propositions which were communicated to Mr. Smith the American minister, was, to withdraw the orders in council, so far as they affected the commerce of the United States provided the embargo was raised with regard to Great Britain. This communi[illegible] known to the President [illegible]tely signified his assent to th[illegible] Erskine then, in a note [illegible]ated to Mr. Maddison, [illegible] anticipating his acqu[iescen]ce, [illegible]vered him to give assur[ance] that the orders in council would be w[ithdraw]n on [the] 10th June. [Th]e president, [in conseq]uence, [p]ublished a proclamation on [illegible] of April to the effect, [th]at the trade w[ith Grea]t Brit[ain] and her dependencies would be o[pen] on t[he] 10th of June, [the] same day on wh[ich] her [orde]rs in council [wi]ll be cancelled.

Pub[lic n]otification was accord[ingly] given by the sec[reta]ry of state, that vess[els would] be permissio[n of] government to clear [for] neutral ports, [on] their granting bond [con]ditioning they w[ou]ld not enter a British [port] previous to the [1]0th of June, subseque[ntly] however, to which day th[ey were] at liberty [to] do so. The Galloway in [pur]suance of th[ese] regulations cleared out [for] Goa, at which [pla]ce, however she did not t[ou]ch.

It is said that the overture from Great Britain were owing entirely to the non-intercourse act as America had thereby displayed a most rigid impartiality, whereas heretofore, French cruisers and ships of war were permitted to enter and refit in the portsof the United States, when English ships were denied that privilege.

In addition to other overtures which Great Britain is said, to have made is, ample reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, by remuneration for the damage she sustained, and making an allowance for the support of the widows and children of the seamen that were killed.

Captain Pray of the Galloway, has expressed his opinion, that from the preparations that were making in order to effect an immediate and extensive exportation of cotton, the price of that article would very soon be as low in England as in America, if not considerably lower. The supplies that have been despatched from Indiawill no doubt materially contribute to its reducion, and under these circumstances, however much we may rejoice at the open trade to and from America, we must naturally feel at the probable disappointment in the rich harvest, which our Indian merchants had calculated upon.

The information which occupies the preceding columns, has been exclusively comunicated to us [by t]he captain of the Gallbway, which we hav[e] reason to believe is entitled to the mo[st impl]icit confidence. [*Bom. Gaz.*

[From] *the Washington Monitor*

Recon[ciliation w]ith England—As far asour observation has [illegible], we fi[nd the] reconciliation between the Unit[ed States] and [Great B]ritain gives general satisfaction. [illegible]t evid[ence of] the public approbation is the ris[e in the p]rice [of pro]duce in our markets; which also pr[illegible]e substantial interests of the nation have [illegible] which is the legitimate object of good [illegible] one or two instances we find a facti[on pr]evailing, which appears quertilousl[y illegible]s the administration and bitterly mali[gning E]ngland. And, on the otherhand, a temp[illegible] investigation [illegible] displayed in a solitary ca[illegible] no means friendly to the promotion of that [illegible] between the tw[o n]ations' already so happily [illegible] our present [r]ulers.

The o[illegible] decision [of] this. *Is it desirable [that we sho]uld be on terms of friendship [illegible]* [an]y person of sound mind de[illegible] and equitable terms, it is. [It i]s us [a]s good citizens to advance [illegible] the means in our power. *Let us not, [illegible]en, renew [p]ast differences*: Let us wave reproaches on all si[des] let us not gall the pride of the nation which is [illegible] once more on a friendly footing with us, by ridicule, [illegible] apering or cowardly boasting. If Mr Erskine [illegible] our government that [illegible] course law [has] been the cause of the English overtures, let us not i[mpu]gn his veracity by insisting it was the embargo, [illegible] disputation will not alter the fact, but may intro[duce] a spirit of acrimony unfriendly to accommodation. The people of the United States have understandings, and can decide for themselves without the aid of intemperate philippics, or ill timed remark.

Nor ought we to seek more to irritate France; but, pursuing the even tenor of our way, convince her that on just ter[ms] we are prepared to renew amicable intercourse wit[h h]er; and that prop[er] overtures on her part will b[e me]t by our government in the same magnanimous [spir]it that has hitherto distinguished us among the [natio]ns of the ear[th]. The *suaviter in modo* and the *f[ortiter in re]* should always be our motto uniting in [our ch]aracter the Grecian polish with the R[oman illegible].

W[illegible] G[ene]ral Champagne has [illegible]—The animal took freigh[t illegible] and the General losing h[illegible] the hilt of his sword [illegible] his side—The accid[ent illegible] is [illegible] pleasure in saying

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.] On Saturday last, Captain James Murray, Commander of the H. C. Ship Devonshire, to Miss M. D. Hughes, Sister of Captain A. R. Hughes, of the 5th Regiment N. I.

On the 16th Instant, at the Roman Paroquial Church by the Rev. Fre Joao Fidelis, Superior, Mr. Robert Corner, to Miss Anna D'Silva.

BIRTHS.—At Hydrabad. on the 4th inst. the Lady of Capt. Orrock, of H. M. 33d Regt. of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 10th Inst. the Lady of John G. Ravenshaw, Esq. of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 13th Instant, the Lady of Major T. Gurnel, of the 2d Bat. 25th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—Lieutenant Johnstone, late of his Majesty's ship Procris—While riding on the Mount Road on Tuesday evening, his horse ran away and came in contact with the pole of a Gentleman's carriage, the shock of which is supposed to have thrown him down, when Lieut Johnstone unfortunately fell on his head, by which his skull was fractured, and he immediately expired.

At Seringapatam, on the 15th inst. the infant Son of Major Freese.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.] At Cawnpore, on the 6th ultimo, by the Reverend James Ward, D. D. Mr. T. Conway Delany, to Mrs Dennis, Widow of the late Quarter Master Dennis, of H. M. 27th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

BIRTHS.] On Thursday last, the Lady of James Colvin, Esq. of a Son.

Lately, the Lady of Thomas Templeton, Esq. of a Son.

On the 4th Instant, Mrs. Patrick Sutherland, of a Daughter.

On the 26th ultimo, at Dacca, (Lady Hesilrige) the Lady of Lieut. H. W. Wilkinson, of a Son.

DEATHS.] On the 25th ultimo, at Ghazeepore, after an illness of five days, Jacob Ryder, Esq. Collector of Government Customs at Benares, and the Senior Civil Servant, on the Bengal Establishment.

On the 29th ultimo, at Diamond Harbour, on board the H. C. Extra Ship Devaynes, Mr. Benjamin Martin, Chief Officer of that Ship.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday last the 11th inst. by the reverend Arnold Burrowes, Lieutenant Stephen Prendergast, H. M.'s 84th regiment, Aid-de-camp to general Jones, to Miss Frances Green.

BIRTH.—On Monday night, the Lady of Captain Basden was safely delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 7th instant, lieutenant R. A. Cockeram, 6th native regiment.

At Broach on the 21st August, in the 25th year of his age, Thomas Macdonald, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, and Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Surat, a most promising character, by whose death the service and society have sustained a heavy loss.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Trewman—Surgeon Chas. Fleming—Capt. Chambers, H. M. 30th Regt.—Ensign Woodhouse, 2d Bat. 5th Regt.—Lieut Warren, H. M. 56th Foot—Capt. Walker, 3d Bengal Native Infantry—Lieut. C. Waddle, 21st Native Regt.—Capt. I. Moorhouse, Artillery—Lieutenant Wavell, 2d Bat. 8th Regt.

DEPARTURE.—Charles Brooke, Esq

ORIENTAL STAR,—SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1809.

On Sunday last, passed Kedgeree, inward bound, the ship Hope, Captain Henderson, from Bombay, the 30th July, Madras the 11th, and Eskapilly, the 21st ultimo.

The following Passengers have arrived here, by this opportunity :—

Captain Dodds, country service,
Mr. H. Brightman,
Mr. Stevens.

On the same day, arrived in the river, the ship Europa, Captain Douglas, from Madras the 17th and Eskapilly, the 20th ult.

These arrivals do not afford any intelligence from the Coast, of a later date than that received by the Helen.

On the 25th ultimo, both the Hope and the Europa, saw a ship on shore to the North—Eastward of the Black Pagoda; the Europa stood in to 5 fathoms, which was as close as she could go with safety, for to endeavour to ascertain what vessel it was, and to afford any practicable assistance, but which could not be effected.

The ship is described as being a fine vessel of 5 or 600 Tons burthen; she was stem on, and her stern windows in the water; her courses and top sails clewed up, long top masts, and her top gallant mast struck; no people could be seen on board, or near the vessel.

Captain Henderson saw the Cyclops, brig, of this port, standing towards the ship.

The H. C. ship Warren Hastings, Captain Larkins, moved down from Diamond harbour, on Wednesday, to complete at Saugur, her Cargo for China.

The Fort William, Captain Parson, bound to England, with Cotton, left the Moorings at Diamond harbour, on Tuesday, and proceeded to Saugur, to complete her lading.

The Sibbald, Captain Harrower, destined to Bombay, dropped down from Calcutta on Wednesday, to join the fleet at Saugur.

The Margared, Capt. Kitson, Cotton laden for England, left Calcutta on Thursday, to join the fleet at Saugur.

We understand that Major-general W. N. Cameron, of the Engineers, now in Europe, has retired from the service; and colonel Alexander Kyd, being the senior officer in the corps, will succeed to the head of that department. The colonel, we hear, on his arrival in Calcutta, is expected to take his passage by the first opportunity, and will proceed to Europe on furlough.

The Bombay Courier of the 23d July, states, that the Marine Board at Bombay, has been abolished, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known; and the duties appertaining to that department, has been transferred to the Superintendent of Marine.

BENGAL HURKARU,—TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1809.

The latest ukhbars, which we have seen, contain no intelligence on the subject of the politics of Cabul. Private advicss hower of a late date fully confirm the statement, which we formerly published, of the discomfiture of Soojah-ul-Moolk's army, and the flight of his family towards the Punjab. According to the most recent accounts, the unfortunate King had not (as was at first given out) taken shelter among the mountains, but had directed his course towards Candahar, where he had still hopes of raising a party in his favour. He had been deserted however by most of his chieftains of influence and authority; and his fortunes altogether were considered as in a very desperate condition. Zemaun Shah, with the Haram, remained at Rawul Pindee, under the protection of a Seik Chieftain.

We have been favoured with various communications, relative to the progress of Mr. Elphinstone's Embassy, on their return to the Company's Provinces. The latest is dated on the 9th of August, within one march of the banks of the Rauvee.—The Gentlemen of the party were in the best health and spirits; and the proportion of sick among the Sepoys of the escort and the Camp-followers was very inconsiderable. They expected to cross the Rauvee on the following day, and would proceed from thence, by the route of Umrutsir, to Loodeaunah, which place they hoped to reach by the 1st of September. They might be expected therefore at Delhee, early in October.

Dowlut Rao Scindia, according to the latest accounts, was encamped, with his host, within ten coss of Ajmere, and had demanded the chout from the chieftain of that principality. Holkar appears to have been for some time stationary. Nulbaee, one of the women of his haram, who, ever since he became incapable of attending to public affairs, has taken a principal share in the administration, has now, if we may venture to believe the Hindoostan newspapers committed the chief authority into the hands of Kholesh Holkar and Bala Rao Seit, to whose commands all the Sirdars of the state have been directed to yield implicit obedience.

Several very serious accidents have occurred on the river in the course of the last few weeks, in consequence of the turbulence of the weather, and the extreme rapidity of the current. A few days ago, a large Country-boat, laden with stores of various descriptions for the H C. Ship Carnatic, was proceeding down to that vessel, when, by the inadvertence or mismanagement of her Maungee, she ran foul of the cable of a ship, lying at anchor in the river. She instantly filled and sunk; and every soul on board, with the exception of one man, perished.

About eight or ten days ago, a sloop, which had gone down from Calcutta to the ship Warren Hastings at Saugor, in attempting to approach that vessel, came athwart her cables, and did some damage to her larboard quarter-gallery. The sloop went to the bottom on the following morning;—but all the people on board were saved.

By letters received last week from Dacca, we learn, that the rain had fallen there for some days with such unremitting violence, that four or five of the famalies resident at the station had been compelled to quit their habitations and seek shelter with their neighbours. A great part of Mr. Ogilvie's house, of Mr. Carter's and of Lady Heselridge's, had fallen in;

and Mr Mainwaring's house was in imminent danger of a like disaster. In short, hardly a single dwelling at the place had altogether escaped. And, in the city, the destruction both of the pucka and cutcha houses inhabited by the Natives, was most extensive and calamitious. The atamosphere began to clear again, about the 26th ultimo.

It appears, that the same extraordinary weather, which for some weeks prevailed over all Bengal and the province of Cuttack, has extended also throughout the Northern Circars, as far down as Masulipatam.

The Harriet Cartel, about to proceed with the French Prisoners at this Presidency to the Isle of France, began to drop down the river on Sunday. Mr. Hope, who proceeds from hence as Commissary for the exchange of Prisoners, will embark in the course of to-morrow or Thursday. The Harriet is expected to touch at Madras.

The large Hindoo Temple, seated on the road to Chitpore, fell to the ground on Saturday, and is now a heap of ruins. The spire and its surrounding turrets have long exhibited every appearance of imminent decay. Three natives, it is said, lost their lives on the occasion, and two others were severely bruised.

Advices, it is added, had also been received from Barbadoes, announcing another important naval victory obtained over a French Fleet in the West Indies, by the squadron under Sir Alexander Cochrane. Five or six sail of the enemy's ships are said to have been captured, on the occasion.—This article of news, however, we do not state with much confidence.

ASIATIC MIRROR,—Wednesday, Sept. 6, 180.

The ship seen on shore near Jaggenauth, on the 25th ultimo, and stated in last Mirror, to be an inward bound Arab, proves to be the Henry Parnel, from Calcutta to Madras. The Henry Parnel, left Saugor Roads for Madras, on the 12th August, under convoy of the Dover frigate. She was forced on shore in bad weather, on the 20th ultimo. According to the accounts received, all the Officers and Crew were saved, except a Seacunny and four Lascars.

Accounts were received in Town yesterday morning from Kedgeree, of the arrival of the American ship Sally Ann, reported to have sailed from Madeira, on the 27th of May.

The Sally Ann, we conclude, came direct from England to Madeira, as some bills of exchange, in favour of her Supracargo, and dated London, the 21st April, reached town, from Kedgeree, yesterday afternoon.

The following ships laden with cargoes of Cotton for Europe, are expected to sail towards the end of this month; viz. Fort William, Matilda, and Elizabeth.

Packets, for the receipt of letters to be transmitted to England by the above ships, are now open at the General Post Office.

The Porcher, General Wellesley, Bengal, and Margaret, with Cotton cargoes for England, have been finally dispatched from Saugor. They go direct to England, and will make the best of their way as single ships.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on the Private ships Larkins, Porcher, General Wellesley, Margaret and Bengal.

By the Larkins, Captain A. Barclay.

Mrs. Boles.—Mrs. Sophia Barclay,—Mrs. Hore, and Child,—Major H. Boles, of the Madras Establishment, —Captain J. Marshall, of do. do.—Lieut. A. Stock, of do. do.—Lieutenant Kyan, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Bengal Establishment,—Mr. Joseph Cowley, Surgeon of the Ship Larkins,—Mr. Joseph Carroll,—Monsieur Pichon.

Children:—Masters Boles, George Hutteman, and Samuel Hutteman; Misses Sophia O'Holaran, and Caroline Pearce.

By the Porcher, Captain P. Falconer.

Lieut. Col. the Honorable Arthur Sentleger, Madras Cavalry,—Captain Francis Scott, of H. M. 59th Regiment of Foot,—Captain W. Wilkinson, of do. do.

By the General Wellesley, Capt. D. Chauvet.

Lieutenant Thomas Colville, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

By the Margaret, Captain John Kitson.

Master John Golledge.

By the Bengal, Captain T. S. Waters.

Mr. J. Harington, late Lieutenant 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY,—September 9, 1809.

We understand that the Cornwallis and her convoy, when in the Latitude of Galle, discovered a large ship in chase of them; which after coming within three gun shots of them, and discovering what they were, immediately made all sail away. The Cornwallis made sail after her, but it was too late in the evening to allow of any hope of coming up with her; with a view however of driving her from that cruising ground, the Cornwallis chased her for three hours to the S. E. From her appearance as well behaviour, she was conjectured to be an enemy's frigate; she had fourteen ports on a side and six guns on her quarter deck. She appeared but an indifferent sailor, and had not the Cornwallis had another duty to fulfil, there was every reason to expect that in time she would have come up with her.

The Bhymoolah arrived safely at Madras on the 19th ultimo.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1809.

Late yesterday evening anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Ship Taunton Castle, Captain Timbrel. She left Portsmouth in Company with 12 Indiamen under convoy of the Lavinia the Hon. Capt. Stewart, on the 27th April. The fleet went in at Madeira on the 8th May and sailed on the 19th.

The Taunton Castle parted company, with the Marchioness of Exeter and Dover Castle, on the other side of the Cape, bound for Bombay.

List of Passengers per Taunton Castle.

Mrs. Stewart,—Miss Eliza Stewart,—Miss Selina Stewart,—Mrs. Deschamps,—Lieut. Col. Drummond,—Capt. C. C. M'Intosh,—Capt. W. Burke,—Lieut. S. W. Wells,—Lieut. H. R. Deschamps,—Messrs: Robert Holmes, Thomas Allport, L. S. Frederick, John Copland, Alexander Henderson, G. B. Aitchison, W. [illegible] Alexander Henderson, John Rowbotham, R. W. Grave, C. Newport, Richard Tidmaish, James Dow, John Hart, W. Cazalet, Hugh Jameson.

The following are the heads of intelligence;

Major General the Hon. John Abercrombie, is appointed Commander in Chief with a seat in Council at this Presidency.

Lieut. Col Macquarie, to be Lieut. Governor of New South Wales in the room of Col. Nightingale, who resigns from ill health.

The English papers, as far as we have yet seen them contain nothing certain or satisfactory respecting the state of affairs in spain. It appears that some severe fighting has taken place both in Catalonia and Andalusia, in which the Spaniards were defeated, and that the French had possessed themselves of Civdad Real and Merida; and that the road to Seville was open to them. It was reported however, before the ships left England, that the French troops were withdrawing from the North of Portugal.

The Georgiana packet from Bengal arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th April. The Wexford and Indiamen were expected every hour.

The intelligence received by the American at this place relative to the removal of their Embargo, as between Great Britain and America has been confirmed. During the stay of the fleet at Madeira, papers were received in which the fact was distinctly stated.

September 10.—Arrived American ship Galloway, commander John G. Pray, from New York.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—Thursday, Sept. 14, 1809.

A conspiracy is reported to have been detected in Paris, the object of which was, to remove Buonaparté from the throne of France, and place the crown upon Louis the 18th, the legitimate sovereign. Five hundred and fifty persons have been arrested, amongst whom are several generals, legislators, and prefects.

Ferdinand the 7th is said to be confined in the castle of Vincennes, near Paris, where the duke of Enghien was murdered, in 1804.

Buonaparté's journey to Germany was retarded by these occurrences. He however, at last departed, having previously deposited his will in the senate, which the members swore punctually to execute, in case of accident to him.

Louis Buonaparté has been called upon to order the immediate march into Bavaria of 16,000 Dutch troops to be put under the command of the Duke of Auerstadt, and to have in readiness another corps of the same force. The ministers and counsellors of state have declared the inability of the nation to sustain the expences of a new war, and protested against it.

A report prevailed in London, that in consequence of the above requisition, an insurrection had broke out in Holland, and Louis Buonaparte had been killed.

The celebrated Surcouffe had arrived at St. Maloe's, in a ship of 600 tons, from the Isle of France, laden with the riches of India, being the fruits of his numerous captures in the Bay.

Several Jews in Westphalia had been knighted, and appointed Officers of State.

Three millions of piastres, it is said, have been offered by the Spanish Junta, for the head of Buonaparte.

The Emperor Alexander had offered to be mediator between France and Austria. He had formed treaties with both these powers to remain neutral during the approaching desperate conflict.

Buonaparte was making incredible preparations for the ensuing campaign. His army would amount nearly to the number of 600,000 men, which he will command in person.

An Indictment has been found against the Duke of Gordon, for an assault with an intent to commit a rape.—The Duke is in his sixty-sixth year.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Tuesday, April 25.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Lord Archibald Hamilton rose to make the motion, of which he had given notice on a former evening, respecting the disposal of East India Patronage.

His Lordship said, that he had two Resolutions to move against the Noble Lord, but he should first move, that there be laid befor[illegible] House, Copies of the Evidence of Lord [illegible] count Castlereagh, Lord Clancarty, Mr. [illegible] ding, and Mrs. Grove, given before the C[illegible] mittee appointed to enquire into the abuse[illegible] East India Patronage.

On the question being put,

Lord Castlereagh rose, but some objec[illegible] was made to his speaking at that time.

The Speaker stated that it had been the pr[illegible] tice of the House, for more than a hun[illegible] years, to hear the person against whom a[illegible] charges had been made immediately after they were made, and that the party should then withdraw.

Lord Castlereagh [illegible]en spoke as follows. I certainly cannot he[illegible] expressing my utmost [illegible] gret that any act of [illegible]ine should become t[illegible] subject of Parliame[illegible]ry di[illegible]cussion, I am su[illegible] no person can feel more fo[illegible] the protection [illegible] the people than I do; and certainly my cul[illegible] bility if really guilty must be greatly encreased, from the [illegible] Councils. If I ha[illegible] discharge of my publ[illegible] [illegible] assure the House that it was not inte[illegible] I thank the N[illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]ner i[illegible] which he has brought it forward; [illegible] I am ready to support his views [illegible] their [illegible] extent. I am the last man wh[illegible] will c[illegible] of his going so far in urgin[illegible] any cha[illegible]nst myself. I [illegible]llow him to dr[illegible] every i[illegible]ren[illegible] he can from my own evidence but the[illegible] re some things [illegible]h I have to say [illegible]hat wi[illegible]e directly cont[illegible] to what has b[illegible] stated [illegible]y some of the wi[illegible]. If Gentleme[illegible] will j[illegible]e my conduct [illegible]n separated from my p[illegible]cal principl[illegible] [illegible]st that no blame will [illegible]ch to it. Here i[illegible] be necessary for me t[illegible]ate, and I solem[illegible] declare, that as a Mini[illegible]r of the Crown, I [illegible]ver applied my patron[illegible]e to acquire any [illegible]just influence in [illegible] House; and I am sure [illegible] person ca[illegible] contradict me. The patronag[illegible] had, and the m[illegible]er in which I disposed [illegible]it, is before you, [illegible] it will be seen that I nei[illegible]r bestowed it upon the Members, nor upon the Electors, nor for any political purpose whatsoever. I also beg leave to state, that it never once occurred to me as an original idea, to employ my patronage to obtain Lord Clancarty's return. When I saw Mr. Reding, he told me, that a person who wished to vacate his seat had a nephew, whom he wished to send to India as a Writer, and that he had it in his power to favour Lord Clancarty's Election. I certainly regret very much that I ever had any connection with Reding; but I assure the House, that at the time I had no notion that any person of his description existed (*a laugh*)—people trafficking for appointments in the manner he had done. If any other Member knew of it, I am surprised they never made it a subject of Parliamentary enquiry before. When I recommended Mr. Reding to go and make his proposal to Lord Clancarty, I perceived no impropriety, as I considered it perfectly fair for one friend to serve another at an election. When I placed the Writership at Lord Clancarty's disposal, I had no other view than to serve my friend, and if I could do so, I had no hesitation to give a Writership to any Gentleman's son or nephew who could promote my views, particularly as I was myself to determine whether the party recommended was eligible. I certainly considered Lord Clancarty to be a man of great abilities, and if he had a seat in this House, I am confident that the [illegible] and the Country would derive considerab[illegible]ormation and advantage from his talents. I[illegible] opinion, no turpitude attaches to the tr[illegible]ion, and if a pecuniary consideration co[illegible]e formed any part of it, it was least of al[illegible] expected to take pace betw[illegible]ther [illegible]on, or an uncle and a nephe[illegible] not de[illegible] Mr. Reding meant to deri[illegible]iderab[illegible]ntage by the transaction, b[illegible] the [illegible]t never entered into my mind, no[illegible] that it entered into that of Lord C[illegible] Davies tells a story of his having ca[illegible] the year 1805, and th[illegible] sent h[illegible]ce in Downing-street; [illegible] the tr[illegible] never saw Davies in m[illegible] of my [illegible]im, as from me, to go t[illegible] off [illegible]-street, I must have sup[illegible] Davies, a Member of this Hou[illegible]d who he was, I wrote t[illegible] do me a greater favou[illegible]n to transaction. This i[illegible] kno[illegible] and I never saw him in my life[illegible] Downi[illegible] street or elsewhere. The Nobl[illegible] Lord has brought a particular charge o[illegible] criminality against me, from the official situ[illegible] in which I [illegible] President of the Board of [illegible]troul, alledging, that this criminality i[illegible] particularly aggravated from this additional [illegible]ideration. The appointment of the higher of[illegible]s in India is vested, no doubt, in the Board of Controul, but with the inferior appointments this Board has officially no connection, as it was supposed by the Legislature that the power of such appointments would devolve too great a share of influence on the Crown, and for th[illegible] reason has broken down the inferior patronag[illegible] and parcelled it out among the Directors. [illegible]f a Writership, therefore, I could not ha[illegible]cially disposed, as such an appointmen[illegible] within my official province. From [illegible], however, which I hold, I had n[illegible]ee of influence, but that i[illegible] of an official nature, and [illegible]h the person legally autho[illegible] This influence was not [illegible]und it existing when I ac[illegible]d considered it merely as [illegible]favour arising naturally perhaps from the situation, but a patronage by no means officially in the [illegible]ands of the President of the Board of Controul. For that portion of influence, therefore, I cannot in justice be considered as responsible, not having exercised it in my official capacity. So far is this portion of patronage from being official, that it is often enjoyed by a person who has been once in office, even after he is no longer President, as a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Tierney), I have no doubt, has experienced. This at least I have found to be the case even after my connection with the Board no longer existed. This influence may be easily accounted for from the habits of friendship, and the circumstance of having been so intimately connected with the Directors, and was not less [illegible]fficial than that supposed to be enjoyed by the [illegible]isting President of the Board. In either si[illegible], I confess, it is a duty to make a proper [illegible] this influence, enjoyed by the mere indulgence of individual Directors; but to the [illegible] influence there is no particular [illegible]sponsibility attached from the circumstance of being President of the Board of Controul.—When called be[illegible] the Committee, I thought it my duty to state what I knew. Had the disclosure been connected with my public or official duties, or had it related in any way to the conduct or policy of Government, there might have been some room for hesitation; but the subject being merely of a personal nature, it would have been unpardonable in me to have hesitated for a moment. I have reason to regret the unfortunate circumstance of having my name connected with that of a man of such a character as Mr. Reding; but when he applied to me, I had no suspicion of the improper motives from which he acted, and was far from thinking that he was one of those who made a traffic in places. I here feel it to be my duty to state to the House the motives from which I entered into the transaction. The information I received was, that a person of respectability, a Member of the House, and connected with persons with whom Lord Clancarty and I were accustomed to act, was willing to resign his seat in favour of his Lordship, should his son or nephew obtain an appointment to a writership. I was anxious to have Lord Clancarty in Parliament, not only from motives of friendship, but as a matter of conveniency, being connected with the India Board, and therefore likely to relieve me of some of the official duties in the House. I entertained no apprhensions of its being possible that this transaction could be productive of any corrupt influence. I did not conceive that if the favour was bestowed on the son or nephew of this person, it could corrupt the Electors. This Gentleman himself, indeed was no Elector, though possessed of influence with the Electors; that sort of influence with which we are all acquainted, and which naturally and often very properly arises from a particular situation. It is well known that such favours as a Writership are not of a nature to currupt Electors, and bestowed on such an individual not an elector, cannot be said by any man to amount to bribery. I consider it as a happy circumstance that many places do exist where a man may have influence without corruption, in returning a Member to Parliament. I even consider the circumstance as an essential feature in the Constitution, by which men of study and learning, and acquainted with the laws, policy and interests of the Country, may obtain a seat in Parliament, for which they are peculiary qualified, without the local knowledge and influence necessary to secure their return on merely popular grounds for any particular place. I again wish to state the question fairly, if bestowing a favour on the son or nephew of a person possessing such local influence can be constructed into corruption? Whatever criminality, however, there may be in such a transaction, had it been carried into effect, it must be recollected that it exists only in imagination, and no species of guilt that I know of is equally criminal in the execution and conception, except the crime of high treason. In law, certainly, no charge could be brought against me for merely having had this arrangement in contemplation. I do not, however, ask this indulgence. Allow the transaction all the effect [illegible] would have had if the design been carried into [illegible]ution, there is no law that could construe [illegible] to bribery, unless the transaction applied [illegible]mediately to the voters, and unless the favour was bestowed upon a person who was a voter. Sure I am that no Election Committee would condemn such a transaction on the score of bribery. As a Minister of the Crown, I hold it not only to be not criminal, but to be a bounden duty, to exercise what influence I have in favour of the Crown, and to bestow the patronage arising from my situation in favour of the people in office, and particularly in the same department with myself, though, at the same time, so as not to controul any individual, or to exercise undue influence over any class of voters. It is not to be wondered at, then, that if I had a particular wish to have Lord Clancarty in Parliament, both as my particular friend, and as being in the same office with myself, and of the same political sentiments: this influence a Minister may exercise, though not with respect to any Member of this House, or any electors out of it. I do not pretend, however, to justify or disguise the transaction. The presentation to the Writership was only to have taken place in consequence of the fact in Parliament being obtained. The one was to have

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Vol. 25, No. 1251. MADRAS COURIER. 80 Sept. 27, 1809.

POEMS

THE SOLDIERS' DRINKING SONG.

I.

Come stand to your arms
Ye Soldiers of Bacchus,
The Fair with their charms
Are come to attack us:
Then charge high your glasses,
And give them a volley,
And make the vain lasses
Repent of their folly.

II.

Tho' love at our [illegible]
Throws arrows in showers,
Yet what are his darts
To grape-shot like ours?
We'll bumper the elf
'Till we make him quite stupid;
And Venus herself
Make her blind as her Cupid.

III.

Huzza, my Comrades,
We've vanquish'd them fairly,
And now the sly Jades
Invite us to parley;
But stand to your arms,
In Wine your defence is,
We're safe from their charms
When out of our senses.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

taken place without the other. The transaction I do not pretend to justify on general principles, as should the practice be allowed, it might lead to dangerous consequences (Hear! Hear!) I am not, aware, however, that there was any corruption of a moral nature in the transaction; nor am I convinced that there was any thing in it strictly illegal. Had I been conscious of doing any thing wrong, I should have been more than mad indeed to have conducted the transaction in the manner I did, as it could not, from its very nature, have been kept a secret. It is not to be supposed that I could have considered it as a secret, as the person resigning his seat must have been known, and his young relation going out to India at the same time, in consequence of this appointment, must have so connected the two events, that the transaction could not have been kept secret, it could not therefore have acted under the impression of corruption or turpitude under circumstances of such easy detection. With respect to moral turpitude, I utterly disclaim it; but how far a Minister is justified or not in such transactions there may be room for a diversity of opinion, and I certainly was not aware that my conduct could be considered as a breach of Parliamentary duty. Can any body suppose that I should have been so void of common prudence as to risk my character, my respectability and all those interests a man holds dear, if I had thought that I was guilty of a breach of Parliamentary duty? Having thus made a candid representation of the transaction, stripped of all exaggeration, having vindicated myself from the imputation of corrupt motives, and having stated that no voter was to be effected by the transaction, nothing more remains for me than to express my regret of having had any correspondence with a man of Reding's character, and of its being thought necessary that my conduct should have occupied so much of the attention of the House. I acted from motives of friendship to my Lord Clancarty, and being at the head of the department with which he was connected, entertained a very natural wish that he should have a seat in Parliament, not so much from any political consideration, as with a view to have his assistance in the busin[illegible] that particular department. I admit at [illegible] time, that the practice, if follow[illegible] be dangerous in its consequences, an[illegible] fore I do not wish that the House should [illegible] it its sanction. The whole of the case I leave to the House, and submit the result to their decision.

The Noble Lord having then withdrawn, Lord A. Hamilton moved the two following Resolutions.

"That it appears from the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee appointed to enquire into the disposal of East India Patronage, and now before the House, that Lord Viscount Castlereagh, in the year 1805, when President of the Board of Controul, and one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, did enter into a negociation to obtain a seat in Parliament, for which he was to bestow the presentation to a writership in return.

"That it appears to this House, that though the transaction from the disagreement of the parties, did not take place, the said Noble Lord has violated his duty as a Member of Parliament, &c.

Mr. Canning agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Windham) in opinion that the question ought to be brought before the House. It was their business to look to the character of the House at the time they considered the feelings of the Noble Lord. On a general view of the object under discussion, he did think that some respect was due to the Noble [illegible]'s behaviour; and that the House ought [illegible]t his offence as slightly as consistent with [illegible]honour and dignity of Parliament. If his [illegible]le Friend had been acquainted with the per[illegible] with whom he engaged, he would have [illegible]drawn from the contract. The Noble [illegible]d's conduct was entitled to extenuation; [illegible] it had been the practice of Parliament un[illegible] such circumstances, to avoid severe proceed[illegible]. No man could say the Noble Lord had [illegible]ducted himself with contumacious contempt. [illegible] had expressed as much humility as he could consistent with his own honour and the dignity [illegible] the House. Every liberal person would ac[illegible]owledge, that there [illegible] a manner of recant[illegible]g an error which bec[illegible]e a man, and the No[illegible]le Lord had a clai[illegible] that ground to the [illegible]ood opinion of t[illegible] H[illegible] Mr. Secretary Can[illegible]ing concluded [illegible] st[illegible]g, that when the pre[illegible]nt question [illegible] disp[illegible]d of, he should submit [illegible] the House [illegible] following Resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is t[illegible]ty of this House to main[illegible] [illegible]rity of election; but, [illegible]ord Viscount Castle[illegible] [illegible] of a Member has not [illegible]oes not consider it necessa[illegible] [illegible]eeding against him."

S[illegible] R[illegible] [illegible]upported Mr. Canning[illegible] [illegible]oluti[illegible]

[illegible] HAM[illegible]TON then rep[illegible]d, and after [illegible]ds in [illegible]planation fro[illegible] Mr. Croker, [illegible] on wa[illegible] udly called, a[illegible] the Gallery was c[illegible]d for [illegible]ivision.

S[illegible]rs we[illegible] not afterwards [illegible]itted into the [illegible]e, [illegible]e understa[illegible] a division [illegible] pl[illegible] upon the c[illegible] question, when [illegible] ap[illegible]ared.

A[illegible] 67 — [illegible]es 216—
Majo[illegible] against Lord A. Hamilt[illegible] motion, 49.

An[illegible]er division took place o[illegible]. Canning's Reso[illegible]on, [illegible]ich was carried,

[illegible]yes [illegible] [illegible]es 167 | M[illegible]ty 47.

P[illegible]us [illegible] the second divi[illegible], we understa[illegible] [illegible]hat [illegible] Wynne propo[illegible] that the follow[illegible] wor[illegible] should be adde[illegible] an Amendme[illegible] "That this House is further confirmed in [illegible]s opinion, because he ha[illegible] acknowledged an[illegible] expressed a contrition for his fault," which was negatived without a division.

Mr. MADDOX gave notice that on Friday se'nnight, he should move. that the House should resume itself into a Committee of the whole House, to examine evidence at the Bar of the House relative to the conduct of Ministers in procuring the Returns of Members to Parliament. Adjourned at four o'clock.

A CARD.

MR. BATTLE,

Most Respectfully begs leave to offer his grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen, who honoured him with their Patronage and Support of the Performances for his Benefit on Monday Evening.

Madras Theatre, 27th Sept. 1809.

JOHN BRANSON,

[illegible]ESPECTFULLY INFORMS
[illegible]RIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
T[illegible]E IS NOW RECEIVING
[illegible] SE[illegible]ION OF
E[illegible]op[illegible] Articles,
[illegible] THE SHIPS
[illegible]N THE [illegible]ADS,
[illegible]GST [illegible]ICH ARE

C[illegible] [illegible]wel and Key and
[illegible] [illegible] Maxwell and Key [illegible]ibank.
[illegible] [illegible]om Hodgson.
[illegible], [illegible]y, Gloucester and Pine [illegible]nees[illegible] [illegible]ted Salm[illegible], Prime Tongues, Jews Beef, [illegible] Beef, Capers, Sallad Oil, Mustard, Olives, [illegible]ite Wine Vinegar, Pickles and Sauces.

A ge[illegible] assortment of Stationary, Silk and Cotton [illegible]ery, Glass-Ware.

Sav[illegible] Cutlery and Smyth's Perfumery.

Bo[illegible]d Shoes from Hoby.

Pat[illegible]ot and Gunpowder, Flint, Powder Flasks, [illegible]ot Belts, double and single Turnscrews.

A fe[illegible]t of Queen's Ware with Hot Water Dishes, [illegible]d Hot Water Plates.

Sup[illegible]e thick Scarlet Cloth, Blue Cloth, and Cl[illegible] of Colours.

Ric[illegible]d and Silver Epaulets, Sword Knots, Bullio[illegible]arl Spangles, and Vellum Orris.

H[illegible]ddles, Spare Sadlery and Whips fr[illegible]d Others.

S[illegible]at Cloaks, a few Regulation [illegible] Morocco Belts.

[illegible]s Round Hats, from Bicknell [illegible]

ar[illegible]arl Barley, Currants, Oatm[illegible]ent of Garden Seeds, from S[illegible]

[illegible] Popham's Broadway, September 27, 1809.

SECOND LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA,
ESTABLISHED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,
AND
CONDUCTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Under the immediate directions of Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE SECOND

LOTTERY:

1	Prize of		100,000
2	Ditto of	50,000 each,	100,000
3	Ditto of	20,000	60,000
6	Ditto of	10,000	60,000
10	Ditto of	5,000	50,000
14	Ditto of	1,000	14,000
1440	Ditto of	100	1,44,000
1476	Prizes.		5,28,000
4524	Blanks.		
	Applicable to the Improvement of Calcutta, and the Expences of the Lottery.		72,000
6,000	Tickets.		600,000

1st.—The fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

2d.—The Prizes with the exception of the Tickets sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, without deduction, thirty-days after the Drawing shall have been completed; in like manner, the Prizes drawn amongst Tickets, sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid by the Agents at those Presidencies, respectively, so soon as the necessary adjustment thereof can be transmitted to the Agents.

3d.—The Drawing will commence on the 1st January, 1810.

4th.—The Price of such Tickets as may remain unsold on the 25th December next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket, until the period fixed for the commencement of the Drawing; when the Tickets unsold, will be liable to such further progressive increase of Price, as the Commissioners shall judge proper.

5th.—Tickets signed by John Adam, Esq. Superindent of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 11th September next.

6th.—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Messrs. Harington and Co. at Madras, and to Messrs. Forbes and Co at Bombay, as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

7th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lottery, will be received in Payment of Tickets, in the present Lottery.

JOHN ADAM,
Superintendent.

Calcutta, *August 26*, 1809.

Messrs. Harington and Co. beg to mention that they have received a Supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, which are for sale at their office at 31 Star Pagodas each.

The Prizes will be paid as heretofore at the exchange of 340 Sicca Rupees per 100 Pagodas, thirty days after the drawing has closed in Calcutta.

MESSIEURS

BRUCE and SCOTT,

Have the pleasure to inform their Friends
AT
HYDERABAD, JULNAH & NAGPOUR,
THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
EUROPE GOODS,
FROM
THE SHIPS
IN THE ROADS,
A SUPPLY OF WHICH
HAS BEEN DISPATCHED TO
MR. R. SCOTT,
AT HYDERABAD,
AND
Mr. Winterbottom,
AT MASULIPATAM.

Popham's Broadway, Sept. 26, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSIEURS
Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM
THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
That they have Purchased
AND
ARE NOW RECEIVING
The Investments
OF
CAPTAIN COLNETT,
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
CASTLE EDEN,
AND
CAPTAIN MURRAY,
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP
DEVONSHIRE,
TOGETHER WITH
SEVERAL EXTENSIVE SELECTIONS
FROM
THE OFFICERS
OF
THE SHIPS
NOW IN THE ROADS;
The whole comprising a General Assortment
OF
Europe Articles,
IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

MESSIEURS
Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
A VERY LARGE STOCK
OF
GENUINE
London Particular
MADEIRA WINE,
THAT HAS BEEN
From One to Five Years in this Country;
ALSO
A FEW CASES OF
REAL
Holland's Gin,
AND
Cogniac Brandy.

MESSIEURS
Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
A FEW COPIES OF
The Vindication
OF
THE HINDOOS,
BY
A Bengal Officer.

J. Ravelli and Co.

PRESENT THEIR BEST RESPECTS
TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
AND BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEM
THAT THEY WILL EXPOSE
FOR SALE
On MONDAY, the 1st of October,
AT THE HOUSE
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
Mr. George Bold,
NEXT DOOR BUT ONE TO
MESSIEURS
Hunter and Hay's
FORT ST. GEORGE,
THE CHOICE
INVESTMENT
OF
Captain Isacke,
COMMANDER OF THE
HON. COMPANY'S SHIP
METCALFE.

Together wi[illegible] [illegible]s from the Fleet, now in [illegible] [illegible] a General Assortment o[illegible] [illegible] demand, which will be [illegible] [illegible] in Hand Bills.

[illegible] 26, 1809.

Vol. 25. No. 1251. ADVERTISEMENTS. SEPT. 27, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. late Physician General, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to ANDREW BERRY, Esq. the sole Executor in India named in the said will; All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, *6th September*, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late JOHN RALPH CORRY, Esq. Paymaster of H. M. 69th Regiment, bearing date the 21st Instant, have been granted to the Committee of Paymastership of this Regiment, by the Supreme Court of Judicature: All persons indebted to the said Estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment to Captain SYMS, Acting Paymaster, and all demands upon it will be forthwith liquidated by him.

C. CLARGES, *Lieut. Colonel,*
President of Committee of Paymastership.
H. DONESPE, *Captain.* } *Members.*
W. SYMS, *Captain.* }

Fort St. George, Madras, 22d Sept. 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Subscribers to the MEDICAL FUND will be holden on Tuesday, the 3d of October, at the Medical Board Office.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *25th Sept.* 1809. } THOS. SERGEANT, SECRETARY.

BIRDS, &c. &c. &c.

W. GRANT, has for Sale on Commission, Canaries, Goldfinches, small and large Bird Cages, Beer Vinegar in Hogsheads, ten Gallon Kegs, and Bottles, Preserved Eggs, in 10 Gallon Kegs, a few dozen of Pickled Oysters, and a quantity of Bengal Sheruts, from 5 to 7 Rupees per thousand.

CHINA GOODS.

WILLIAM GRANT, has for saleon Commission at his house on the Beach, from whence he will be happy to supply Gentlemen at the Gardens and officers in camp and on board of ship with the following articles (all in high preservation) at the following rates.

	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
Hyson Tea 1st sort per chest containing 66½ lbs.	38 0 0	
Do. per pound	0 30 0	
Do. in caddies each	2 0 0	
Do. in boxes with lock and key each from	5 0 0	to 16 0 0
Souching tea in caddies each	1 32 20	
Sugar Candy in large tubs each	7 22 40	
Do. do. per pound	0 5 40	
Parasols, large, double lined with silk, Europe pattern, each	5 0 0	
Do. small do.	2 0 0	
Coarse Bowls each	0 3 0	

The above are only to be sold for ready money, good Bills at two months sight, or given in barter for certain other goods.

W. G. has also Ale, Gin and Brandy for sale on the most moderate terms, and to be disposed of on similar conditions.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
A BEST POCKET
TIME PIECE,
BY
ERNSHAW,
TIME PIECE MAKER
TO THE BOARD OF
LONGITUDE,
IN SILVER DOUBLE CASES;
APPLY TO
MR. HALE,
THIRD OFFICER OF THE
HON. COMPANY'S SHIP,
METCALFE,

THOMAS HURST,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this SETTLEMENT, and Out-stations, that he is now receiving for Sale, at his Rooms, in Davidson's-street, Blacktown, the Investment of J. YATES, Esq. Commander, and Mr C. WALKER, Purser, of the Honorable Company's Ship, CITY OF LONDON; the Investment of J. CUMBERLEGE, Esq. Commander of the Honorable Company's Ship, SURREY; together with some large selections, forming an extensive, useful and elegant assortment of Europe Articles, consisting chiefly of the following:—Fashionable Ribbons, Sarsenets and Persians, White Satin, coloured and plain Handkerchiefs, Fans, Ladies Shoes, Silk Mitts, Ladies Straw Hats and Bonnets, Haberdashery, and Printed Cottons. Liquors from the most approved Houses, viz. Champagne, Claret, Old Hock, Port Wine, Raspberry and Cherry Brandy, Rum Shrub, and Ale in hogsheads. Eatables and Oilman's Stores, viz. Hams, Tongues, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Herrings, double and single Gloster, Berkeley, Bath Loaf, and Pine Cheeses, cases of Pickles, Mustard, Sallad Oil, Capers, Olives, Mushrooms and Sauces of all sorts. Confectionary from Hoffman, viz. Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Marmalade, dried Fruits, Tart Fruits, Comfits, White Cinnamon & Ginger Almonds, Capillaire, Orgeat, Raspberry Vinegar, Red Currant Syrup, and Brandy Fruits. Grocery, viz. Bloom Raisins, Currants, French Plumbs, Turkey Figs, Jordan and bitter Almonds, Pearl Barley, Maccaroni, Oatmeal, Arrow Root, Chocolate, Cocoa, Carraway Seed, and Essence of Spruce. Glass-Ware, viz. Elegant Pier Glasses, Convex Mirrors, Plated and Brass mounted Vase Lamps, Street Lamps, India Shades, single branched Wall Shades, Cut Butter Cups, Jelly Glasses, Cruet Stands, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Fluted and Plain Tumblers, Rummers, Wine and Claret Glasses, Finger Cups, Decanters, &c. Cutlery, from Savigney and Others, viz. Razors, Penknivess, Scissars, Ivory and Black Handled Table Knives and Forks, Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, viz. Voilet and plain Hair Powder, Jamaica, marrow, and marechalle Pomatum, Lavender and and Honey Water, sets of tooth Brushes. Naples and Windsor soap, pomade divine, Essence of Peppermint, Ruspini's styptic. tincture dentifrice and Elixir. Rich gold and silver Epaulets, Bullions, sword Knots, Regulation Swords, gold and Silver Lace and Cavalry Braid, silk Sashes, buff Leather shoulder belts, and Black morocco waist Belts. Scarlet, Blue and Fashionable coloured coat Cloaths, Waistcoat pieces and Billiard Cloth, Welch flannel, and Blankets, silk and cotton Hose, Leather Gloves and Pantaloons. Gentleman's and children's Hats, from Borrodaile and others, also some Gentleman's Fashionable straw Hats. Cavalry, Hessian and Jockey Boots, dress, undress and shooting Shoes, from Hoby and others. Mathematical and Optical Instruments, viz. gold and silver Tortoiseshell mounted Spectacles, cases of Mathematical Instruments, silver pocket Compasses, opera Glasses, &c. &c. Sadlery from Gibson and others, Consisting of a General assortment. Turnery and Toys, viz. Backgammon boards, cricket Bats and Balls, Battledoors and shuttlecocks, Billiard balls, Ivory chessmen, dress dolls, &c. &c. Portable Mahogany writing Desks, ditto with Shaving and Dressing apparatus and Dressing cases with Apparatus complete. Stationary and Blank bound Books, a General assortment, a large and valuable Collection of Books, Catalogues of which will be published in a few days.—Patent shot of various numbers and Gun powder in tin and japanned Canisters. Morocco Leather of colours, nests of Trunks, Ladies gold Watches and chains, silver hunting do. by M'Cabe, Corks, garden seeds and a great variety of other articles.

N. B. The Investments will be open for Sale on Friday next, the 29th Instant.

John William Herbert,

MOST respectfully begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public at large, that JOHN WILLIAM HERBERT and JOHN DAUGHERTY have Dissolved their Partnership from 22d September 1809.—Therefore this notice is given to the Public at large, that if any Bills or Bonds should be brought by JOHN DOUGHERTY, or any other Persons they are not to be paid except proper notice is given from J. W. HERBERT and also that the Bills or Bonds that have been signed by him and JOHN DOUGHERTY concerning the Yard Business will be paid by J. W. HERBERT;—and the latter pledges himself that all work in the Coach, Bandy, and Harness making line and in all its various branches, will be turned out of his Yard in the first style, not only in point of neatness but durability, and on the most reasonable terms.

(Signed) } J. W. HERBERT, AND JOHN DOUGHERTY.

MADRAS, September 25, 1809.

SALES BY AUCTION

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen

On MONDAY, the 2d October 1809,
BY ORDER OF THE
EXECUTOR
OF THE LATE
James Anderson, Esq
PHYSICIAN GENERAL;
THE WH[illegible]
PROPERTY
OF THE A[illegible]
GENT[illegible],
DECEASED:
CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS, [illegible]

THE HOUSE and EXTENSIVE GARDEN, PLATE FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA, and QUEENS WARE, CARRIAGES and HORSES,—LIQUORS, among which are 3 Pipes of good MADEIRA WINE.

The Articles are ready for inspection, and attendance will be given by ASHTON & MEPPEN, from [illegible] the Morning till 5 in the afternoon.

The Sale will take place on the Premises. Catalogues are printing and will be distributed with all possible expedition.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
FACING THE ESPLANADE
On FRIDAY next, the 29th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A FEW Articles, the Property of a Gentleman, about quitting the Settlement, among which are as follows,—A Single Barrelled Gun, in a Case, by Mortimer, Richardson's Dictionary, Persian, English and Arabic complete, a Field Officers Tent, a Necessary ditto, a Camp Table, and several other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOM,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On FRIDAY next, the 29th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SUNDRY Artiles, the Property of a Native Merchant deceased. Consisting of China and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Hard Ware, &c.

The particulars of which will be [illegible]ned in Hand Bills, on the day of Sale.

To be sold by [illegible] Auction

By Ashton [illegible],

ON THE PREMIS[illegible]
On FRIDAY [illegible] *the 29th*
AT 12 O'CLOCK [illegible]

A COMMODIO[illegible] in Popham's Br[illegible] house consists of a Hall, Fro[illegible] and 6 Rooms, has a [illegible] Suitable Out Houses, an[illegible] abli[illegible] for 5 Horses, it is built [illegible] be[illegible] and originally intended for an Upstair House.

For further particulars apply at the Auction Room, where a plan of the House may be seen.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Ashton & Meppen,

ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY next, the 30th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

THAT Spacious and Well Built Upstair House, situated in Armenian Street, No. 14, lately occupied by Cotta Kistnam [illegible] Chitty, as a China Shop, two pleasant and [illegible]tial Bungalow, have been lately built [illegible] terrace, commanding an open view [illegible] ps in the Roads.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
And to continue daily untill the whole is disposed off,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE FOLLOWING
BEING THE
INVESTMENT
OF
MR. JOSEPH HILL,
THIRD OFFICER OF THE
HON. COMPANY'S SHIP
EARL HOWE,
IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

CLARET & PORT from Wilkinson & Crosswhaite, Ale in Casks from Hodgson, Hams, Pine Berkley, Gloucester Cheeses, Pickles, Tongues, & Salted Salmon, Bloom Raisins, Pearl Barley, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Jams & Jellies, Brandy Fruits and Decanter of Comfits, &c, &c. from Hoffman, a few dozen of Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter, Sets of Knives and Forks, an Invoice of Ironmongery, an Invoice of Smyth's Perfumery, Patent Shot, Hats from Borrodaile, an Invoice of Stationary, a Collection of Books, Wine and Beer Corks, and Glass Ware from Spode.

Catalogues of which are in circulation.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
FACING THE ESPLANADE.
Next door to the Eastward of the Old London Tavern,
To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 28th Instant,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

SILVER Plate, House-hold Furniture, Elegant cut Glass ware, &c. &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Men's Wearing Apparel, Several articles of Perfumery, two leaguers of old Colombo Arrack which will be Sold sixty Gallons in a lot.

AND

VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

At one o'clock will be sold by the order of the Court of Commissioners.

A second hand Carriage in a good order.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Two full bodied Bandies on Curricle Springs, one without hood, a Rattan bodied do. with hood.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY, the 30th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THAT large and Commodious House in Stringer Street facing Messrs. GRIFFITH and CO. lately occupied by Messieurs PEPPER AND CO.

CONDITION OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY, the 2d of October next,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Positively to the Highest Bidder,
[illegible]eviously disposed off by Private Contract.)

[illegible] DOBBIN's Houses and Ground, situated [illegible] at Ennore.—The Plan and Title Deeds of the Premises, may be seen on application at the Auction Room.

N. B. Plate, Furniture, Boat, Billiard Table, &c. &c. will be sold, if required, upon a fair valuation.

For the convenience of any person inclinable of becoming the Purchaser of the whole, one half of the amount will be received in cash, and the other half by two equal Instalments, payable in 6 and 12 months, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; lodging the Title Deeds as Security.

THE Lottery for Houses, &c. at Ennore, was drawn yesterday, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. HEEFKE, at his Rooms in Popham's-Broadway. The Prize fell to No. 76 (seventy-six) an unsold Ticket.

Madras, September 26, 1809.

[illegible]ADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN [illegible]SE IN THE FORT.

, It is req[illegible] BERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the plac[illegible] whi[illegible]ve to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any [illegible]dency, to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give inform[illegible] of the sa[illegible] that this irregularity may be prevented in future